

2007 Health Manpower Survey
2007 年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查
Summary of the Characteristics of Chiropractors Enumerated
經點算脊醫的特徵摘要

Executive Summary

簡要報告

I. Chiropractors Covered

I. 所涵蓋的脊醫

1.1 The chiropractors covered in the 2007 HMS were chiropractors registered with the Chiropractors Council of Hong Kong under the Chiropractors Registration Ordinance (Chapter 428) as at the survey reference date - 31.8.2007.

1.1 2007 年的醫療衛生服務人力統計調查所涵蓋的脊醫，是指截至調查點算當日(即 2007 年 8 月 31 日)已按《脊醫註冊條例》(第 428 章)的規定，向香港脊醫管理局註冊的脊醫。

1.2 The number of chiropractors covered was 94.

1.2 所涵蓋的脊醫人數為 94 名。

1.3 Of the 94 registered chiropractors covered, 57 had responded to the survey, giving an overall response rate of 60.6%. Among the respondents, 52 were economically active*† (active) in the local chiropractic profession as at 31.8.2007 and five reported to be economically inactive*‡ (inactive) (Chart A).

1.3 在統計調查所涵蓋的 94 名註冊脊醫中，有 57 名作出回應，整體回應率為 60.6%。在回應者中，有 52 名脊醫於 2007 年 8 月 31 日在本港脊骨療法專業從事經濟活動*†(在職)，而有五名據報並非在本港脊骨療法專業從事經濟活動*‡(非在本港從事業內工作)(圖甲)。

* In the survey, the criteria used in defining economically active / inactive followed those recommended by the International Labour Organization, which are also being used by the Census and Statistics Department in Hong Kong. 是次統計調查中用以界定從事經濟活動及非從事經濟活動的準則，均參照國際勞工組織所提出並獲香港政府統計處所採用的建議。

† “Economically active” chiropractors comprised all “employed” and “unemployed” chiropractors. “Employed” chiropractors referred to those chiropractors practising in the chiropractic profession in Hong Kong during the survey period, while the “unemployed” chiropractors referred to those chiropractors who (a) were not practising in the local chiropractic profession during the survey period; (b) had been available for work during the seven days before the survey and (c) had sought work in the chiropractic profession during the 30 days before the survey.

“從事經濟活動”的脊醫包括所有“就業”及“待業”脊醫。“就業”脊醫是指統計調查期間在本港從事脊骨療法專業的脊醫，而“待業”脊醫則指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事脊骨療法專業；(b)在統計日前 7 天內能夠上班及(c)在統計日前 30 天內正在香港找尋脊骨療法專業工作的脊醫。

‡ “Economically inactive” chiropractors referred to chiropractors who were not practising in the chiropractic profession in Hong Kong during the survey period, but excluding those who had been on leave during the survey period and who were “economically active” but “unemployed”.

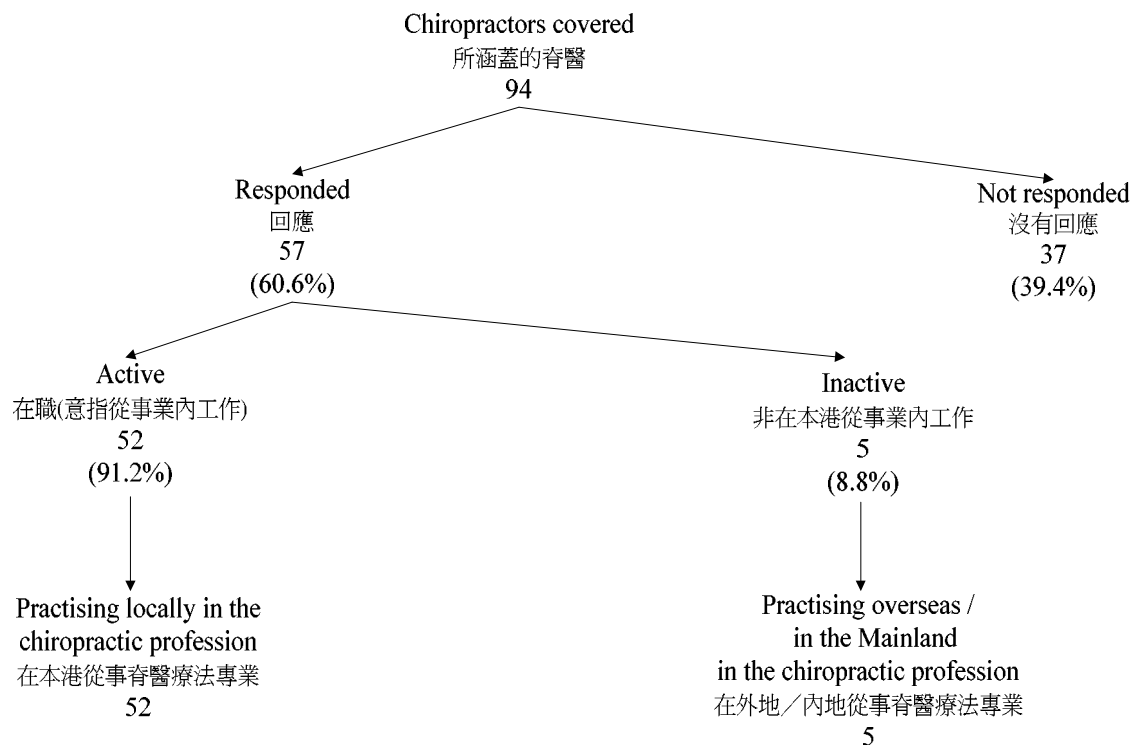
“非從事經濟活動”的脊醫包括在統計調查期間並非在本港從事脊骨療法專業的脊醫，但不包括在統計調查期間休假及“從事經濟活動”但“待業”的脊醫。

1.4 Of the five inactive chiropractors, all of them reported practising overseas/in the Mainland (**Chart A**).

1.4 在五名非在本港從事業內工作的脊醫當中，全部據報在外地執業／內地執業（圖甲）。

Chart A : Activity Status of Chiropractors Covered

圖甲： 所涵蓋脊醫的經濟活動身分



1.5 Among the 52 active chiropractors enumerated who were practising in the local chiropractic profession, 43 (82.7%) were male and nine (17.3%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio (males per 100 females) of 478. The median age of the 52 active chiropractors enumerated was 41.0 years. The median age of the female chiropractors enumerated was 38.0 years and that for their male counterparts was 42.0 years.

1.6 The responding active chiropractors were requested to indicate the characteristics of their main jobs*. Distribution by sector of main job showed that all the 52 active chiropractors enumerated were working in the private sector. Among them, the majority were in solo practice (61.5%) and the rest in group practice (38.5%).

1.7 The median age of the active chiropractors enumerated was 41.0 years for those working in solo practice and 38.0 years for those working in group practice.

1.8 All the 52 active chiropractors spent most of their working time on service in chiropractic.

1.5 在經點算的 52 名在本港從事脊骨療法專業的在職脊醫中，43 名(82.7%)為男性，九名(17.3%)為女性，整體性別比率(每百名女性的男性人數)為 478。52 名經點算在職脊醫的整體年齡中位數為 41.0 歲。經點算女脊醫的年齡中位數為 38.0 歲，而男脊醫的則為 42.0 歲。

1.6 我們要求作出回應的在職脊醫填寫其主要職位*的特徵。按主要職位所屬機構類型劃分的分布資料顯示，全部 52 名經點算在職脊醫均在私營機構工作。當中大部分為獨自執業(61.5%)，餘下的則為聯合執業(38.5%)。

1.7 經點算的獨自執業在職脊醫的年齡中位數為 41.0 歲，而聯合執業的則為 38.0 歲。

1.8 全部 52 名在職脊醫把大部分工作時間用於脊骨治療。

* Main jobs referred to the jobs in which the chiropractors had spent most of their working time.
主要職位是指佔脊醫大部分工作時間的職位。

1.9 The median number of hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the 52 active chiropractors enumerated was 40.0 hours. Four (7.7%) active chiropractors enumerated were required to undertake on-call duty in their posts and their median number of hours of on-call duty (excluding normal duty) per week amounted to 27.5 hours.

1.10 Regarding the average number of consultations / patients encountered per working day, 40.4% of the active chiropractors enumerated reported a range of 11 to 20 consultations / patients, 25.0% reported 31 or more than consultations / patients per working day and 19.2% reported 10 or less than consultations / patients per working day.

1.11 Of the 52 active chiropractors enumerated, 78.8% held Doctoral degree and 17.3% held Bachelor's degree as their basic qualifications.

1.12 Of the 52 active chiropractors enumerated, 31 (59.6%) had received / were receiving additional training and 21 (40.4%) did not receive any additional training. Of the 31 active chiropractors with additional training, 13 (41.9%) held Certificate and four (12.9%) held Diploma.

1.13 Of the 31 active chiropractors who had received / were receiving additional training, 12 (38.7%) were trained in one field of additional training. Among them, 41.7 % were trained in acupuncture, 33.3% in chiropractic, 8.3% each in musculoskeletal disease management, neurology or sports injuries separately.

1.9 經點算的 52 名在職脊醫中，每週工作時數中位數(不計用膳時間)為 40.0 小時。四名(7.7%)經點算在職脊醫在現任職位中須擔任隨時候召的工作。他們的每週隨時候召工作(不計日常職務)時數的中位數為 27.5 小時。

1.10 至於每天的平均診症次數／病人人數，40.4%經點算在職脊醫填報介乎 11 至 20 診症次數／病人人數，25.0%填報等於或多於 31 診症次數／病人人數，19.2%填報少於或等於 10 診症次數／病人人數。

1.11 在 52 名經點算在職脊醫中，78.8%持有博士學位，而 17.3%持有學士學位作為基本資格。

1.12 在 52 名經點算在職脊醫中，31 名(59.6%)曾接受或正接受額外訓練，21 名(40.4%)沒有接受過額外訓練。在 31 名有接受額外訓練的在職脊醫中，13 名(41.9%)持有證書，四名則(12.9%)持有文憑。

1.13 在 31 名曾接受或正接受額外訓練的在職脊醫中，12 名(38.7%)曾接受一項額外訓練。當中，41.7%曾接受針灸訓練，33.3%脊骨療法，而人體工學肌骨疾病治理、神經病學及運動創傷則分別各佔 8.3%。

II. Trend Analysis

2.1 Comparison of findings of the 2007 HMS with those surveys before 2004 should be cautious as the survey methodology and reference date had been changed.

2.2 Since the enactment of the Chiropractors (Registration and Disciplinary Procedure) Rules (Chapter 428B) in September 2001, it is mandatory for a person practising as a chiropractor in Hong Kong to hold a valid practising certificate with effective from February 2003. Between 1996 and 2007, the number of chiropractors increased from 27 to 94. (Chart B).

II. 趨勢分析

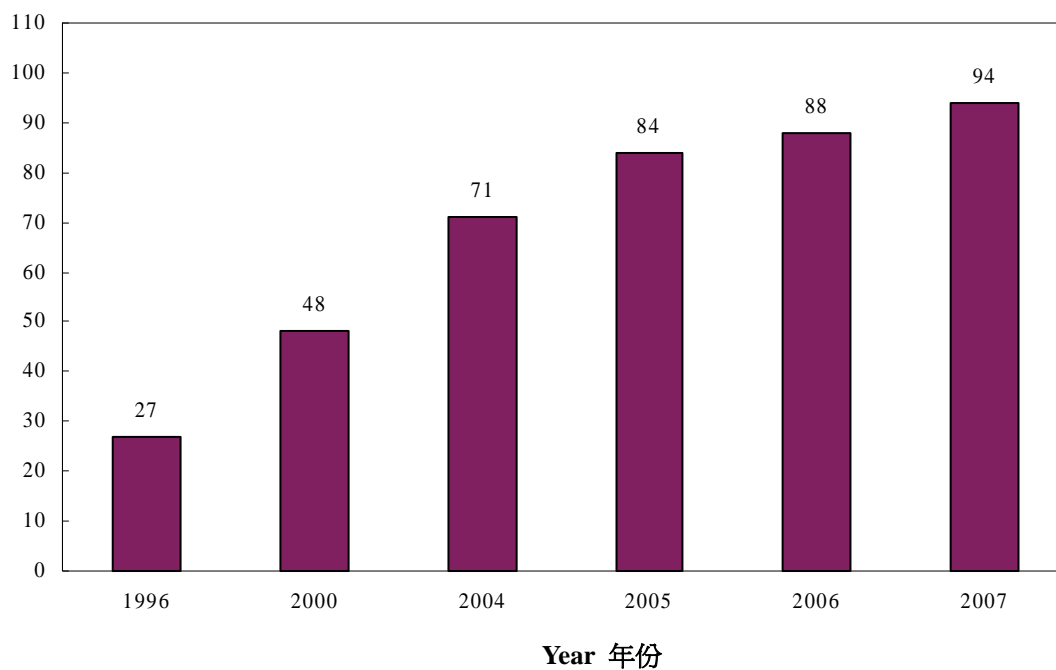
2.1 由於 2007 年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查所用的統計調查方法及點算日均已改變，故與 2004 年之前統計調查結果比較時必須小心謹慎。

2.2 繼 2001 年 9 月《脊醫(註冊及紀律處分程序)規則》(第 428B 章)制定後，當局由 2003 年 2 月起強制規定所有在本港執業的脊醫必須持有有效的執業證明書。在 1996 年至 2007 年期間，脊醫的人數由 27 名上升至 94 名(圖乙)。

Chart B : Number of Chiropractors Covered by Year (1996, 2000, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007)

圖乙：按年劃分的脊醫涵蓋人數 (1996年、2000年、2004年、2005年、2006年及2007年)

Number 人數



Note: Figures of 1996 and 2000 refer to the number of chiropractors reported by the responding institutions as at the first of July of the respective years, whereas figures of 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 refer to the number of chiropractors registered with the Chiropractors Council of Hong Kong as the 31st of August of the respective years.
註釋：1996年及2000年的有關數字指截至相關年份7月1日由回應機構填報的脊醫人數，而2004年、2005年、2006年及2007年的有關數字則指於相關年份的8月31日已向香港脊醫管理局註冊的脊醫人數。

2.3 A increasing trend was observed in the proportion of female chiropractors, as indicated by the decrease of sex ratio (males per 100 females) from 2 300 in 1996 to 478 in 2007 (**Table A**).

2.4 The mean age of the active chiropractors enumerated remained stable between 41.6 years to 43.7 years from 1996 to 2007.

2.5 One active chiropractor did not indicate the sector of work in the 2005 HMS and all the remaining active chiropractors enumerated from 1996 to 2007 were found in the private sector (**Table A**).

2.3 女脊醫所佔的比例有所增加，在職脊醫的整體性別比率(每百名女性的男性人數)，由 1996 年所得的 2 300，下跌至 2007 年所得的 478 (**表甲**)。

2.4 經點算在職脊醫的平均年齡，在 1996 年至 2007 年期間維持在 41.6 歲至 43.7 歲。

2.5 在 2005 年統計調查中，一名在職脊醫沒有註明所屬機構類型。而其餘在 1996 年至 2007 年期間的經點算在職脊醫，全部均任職私營機構(**表甲**)。

Table A : Selected Characteristics of Active Chiropractors Enumerated (1996, 2000, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007)

表甲： 經點算在職脊醫的選定特徵 (1996年、2000年、2004年、2005年、2006年及2007年)

Characteristics 特徵	Year 年份					
	1996	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007
A. Chiropractors Covered* 所涵蓋的脊醫*	27	48	71	84	88	94
B. Active Chiropractors Enumerated 經點算在職脊醫						
Number enumerated 經點算人數	24	38	42	56	58	52
Sex 性別						
Male 男性	23	33	33	43	46	43
Female 女性	1	5	9	13	12	9
Sex ratio (males per 100 females) 性別比率(每百名女性的男性人數)	2 300	660	367	331	383	478
Mean age 平均年齡	43.0	42.9	43.7	41.6	42.9	43.6
Sector of work[†] 工作機構類型 [†]						
Private 私營機構	24 (100%)	38 (100%)	42 (100%)	55 (98.2%)	58 (100%)	52 (100%)
Unknown 不詳	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1 (1.8%)	N.A.	N.A.

Notes : * Figures of 1996 and 2000 refer to the number of chiropractors reported by the responding institutions as at the first of July of the respective years, whereas the figures of 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 refer to the number of chiropractors registered with the Chiropractors Council of Hong Kong as the 31st of August of the respective years.

1996年及2000年的有關數字指截至相關年份7月1日由回應機構填報的脊醫人數，2004年、2005年、2006年及2007年的有關數字則指於相關年份8月31日已向香港脊醫管理局註冊的脊醫人數。

† In 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, the sector refers to the sector of main job.

在2004年、2005年、2006年及2007年統計調查中，所屬機構類型指主要職位所屬機構的類型。

As the number of chiropractors involved was very small, the corresponding statistics should be interpreted with caution.

由於涉及在本港從事業內工作的脊醫人數很少，闡釋有關數據時必須小心謹慎。

N.A. Not Applicable

不適用